VOLUNTEER HAND-ENGINE MEN OF MANY YEARS AGO.

Papers by Gen. John Coburn and Ignatius Brown-The Volunteers of 1845.

The first annual outing of the Veteran Hand Engine Firemen's Association was held yesterday at Broad Ripple. The association gave this outing for the benefit of some of the older members of the order, who have become incapacitated during in Criminal Court yesterday on a charge late years. Benjamin Gresh, of this city, is president of the association, but was not sales agent for Griggs Bros.' installment present yesterday, owing to illness. One house, and was arrested on a charge of of the oldest firemen in the association, stealing \$39 worth of rugs and lace curand, it is said, one of the oldest firemen | tains from his employers. Goldman pleaded in the country that is living, is Thomas M. Chill, eighty-nine years old. He was present at the picnic yesterday, taking an active part in the arrangement.

General John Coburn was the principal speaker of the afternoon, and his talk included a history of the oldtime methods grand larceny and embezzlement. State used in extinguishing fires. Mr. Coburn dwelt on the time of the first volunteer organization-that of Marion, in February, | tenced to the workhouse for six months. 1835. The "Independent Relief" came in 1840; the "Western Liberties" in 1850, and by court. Finding of not guilty. Defendant the "Invincibles" in 1856. These companies, dismissed he said, controlled themselves, got no pay and very little commendation, but were at all times ready to save their neighbors' property. During the times when volunteer fire departments were in existence the men had much to contend with in the way of streets. Often the roads were muddy. In those days, he said, few streets were graded, and if any were graded they were not graveled. In this way. in cold or thawing weather, the roads were nearly impassable. Fires often occurred far from the few public wells, and the only water supply was what could be got from

private weils and cisterns. exhausted, and after that the smoldering ton C. C. Additional copies appellants' gerelfire would again blaze up and add much | brief (3). Additional copies appellants' remore inconvenience to the firemen. incidents, where he and his comrades et al Madison S. C. Appellees' additional worked energetically and took great pride authorities (8).

Ignatius Brown also had a paper pre-pared for the meeting, in which he outlined the history of the various volunteer fire companies during the early years of the vs. Willard Maddux, Lawrence C. C. Aplast century. He gave an accurate description of the oldtime fire engine, which was incapable of suction and which was filled with the aid of buckets. It was a box-like structure, and was worked with a hand brake. With this primitive machine these sturdy men were compelled to battle with the flames during the years from 1838 to 1856, when later improvements | made the matter an easier task.

THE FIREMEN IN 1845. About twenty members of the association were present, and owing to other attractions at the park a great deal of the programme arranged had to be dispensed with. The following is a list of members of the

hook and ladder company in 1845: W. H. Batty. E. T. Hubbard. Wm. Lingenfelter Levi Comageys. Thomas P. Cherry J. H. Lane. Thomas M. Chill Thomas Day. G. W. Moore. John Byrket. H. Dorsey Dearinger Wesley Ayres. Henry Munsell. ra Davis. James C. Yohn. E. D. Cuddington. Geo. Drum. Phil Byrket. Aaron D. Ohr. Wm. Ricketts. Esos Pendergast A. W. Jenkins. Joseph I. Stretcher. . Delavan. onathan Frankem. Geo. Fridley. Wm. Buchanan, I. V. Nevis, B. F. Colestock. James Gentle Uriah Gates. James Loucks. H. Kerns. Stewart Mason. H. Kennedy Charles Michel. Joel Kline. Andy Heiner. A. A. Louden Robt. Martin. G. W. Switser. *Wm. S. Hubbard. David McNabb J. S. Allen. Abraham Bird. Jos. Keely. J. J. Bugh. Martin Byrkit. Cal Morgan Ephraim Colestock. Wm. McOuat Henry Pressel Wm. Peck. John Cohen. W. Day. Samuel Delzell. Jno. Shellenbarger G. W. Davis. Wm. Sugart.

David Craighead. William Eckert. Peter Francis. Wm. Stuart. J. B. Tanner. Jacob Fitter. . Ferguson. Thomas Gott. D. D. Wooruff. R. H. Gaston. Gilliland. •Wm. F. Wells Emanuel Haugh. Ralph Tutewiler Samuel Hetselgesser. Vilson Parker. Edward Hedderley. Theo. Rayborn. J. Hodgkins. James Blake. E. B. Hoyt. L. Mothershead. Milton Foudry. Austin W. Morris. Jno. Kyle. Joseph Little. James Sulgrove. Caleb Scudder. Jno. Lister. Jacob B. McChesney. T. McBaker. Douglass Maguire *Jas. McCready. Stephen McNabb. William Young J. H. Marrs. Newton N. Norwood. John D. Thorpe W. Russell David Williams C. Pyle. V. B. Preston. John Sloan. Isaac H. Roll. R. Rose. J. Ramsey. Roberts. *Edward S. Tyler. Geo. W. Staats.

John S. Spann. Daniel Yandes. Wm. Van Biaricum. Wm. W. Weaver. John P. Childers. Chas. Williams. J. Thompson Williams. Jno. H. Wright. saac Davis. John Day. Jacob Walker. ohn Monteeth. Samuel Woollen. homas Buchanan Wm. WHkerson. William Ballenger Jno. Ousley. George Asher. Nathan Lister. Henry M. Kemper Insram Little. Jno. M. Gaston. James Knight A. J. Pope. John M. Kemper David Jones. J. A. Levy. Chas. Knoole. Washington Smith. J. G. Jordan. Benj. Ream. Daniel Keely. Edward Davis John Keely. J. W. Kittleman. *Those with a star opposite name still HE LENDS MONEY.

An Important Personage on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telegraph.

personage in the Stock Exchange board room is Howard P. Frothingham, the floor for him to lend \$25,000,000 in one day for | many exist in the great gorge of Niagara, Wall street banks, and every day this week he has been the center of an anxious, at Inspiration Point, walking forward to sometimes excited crowd of brokers at the | the edge of the cliff, and here waiting till

Early in the week there was a great deal | takes up and carries on the warning shriek. of talk about certain banks trying to squeeze the market by marking up call The man who marked up money rates to 25 | Geneva, Wisconsin, when the listener is per cent, in the last hour Monday and to standing on high ground and trains are 9 and 10 per cent, several times during the week was Howard P. Frothingham, and the probabilities are that the banks whose ness of extensive pine forests to the railfunds he was putting out knew nothing about it until after the flurry was over. It is done this way: Every morning Mr. Frothingham makes a round of the banks and gets from each president a memorandum of just how much money that particular bank is prepared to put out on call. This | broad, wooded valley below, would give canvass is completed before the opening of the market. When the session begins Mr. Frothingham knows the amount of money he will have to lend, and he soon gauges the supply against the demand. If there is an extraordinary demand for money Mr. Frothingham begins to boost the rates.

Mr. Frothingham is considered fair Paris Messenger. enough and he is as popular as it is possible for a money lender to be, but first of to be drunk. He sits down to his absinthe all he takes care of a few favorite cus- and to give himself an appetite drinks tomers, letting them have money as cheap- enough of the horrid stuff to make an Engly as possible, and then he takes care of lishman perfectly helpless; then he proceeds the banks and gets as much for them as to dinner, and thereto drinks his pint of he can. That's why sometimes they pro- wine; and by about 10 in the evening he nounce fretful opinions against Mr. Frots- again makes the boulevards lively with his ingham, and, indeed, his life in one sense calls for cafes, cognac and books of beer. hard to interpret. Every one is aware that to see the smallest moth that may come is hard. When money goes up they say Closing time at the cafes is at about 1 Austin is identical with Augustin, but the within range. Frothingham did it, and the banks, knowing that Frothingham will be blamed by is not drunk. There is an Englishman in to be but a shortening of Anastasius. Ellis, hand slightly behind the lamp, and in this

trying to work a squeeze, and so has to stand for it himself. Mr. Frothingham doesn't do anything else but lend money. The other day after money had been as high as 25 per cent. he said to a friend

it they say I charged too much; if they didn't get it they would be in trouble There you are.' Mr. Frothingham is one of the best dressed men on the floor. He knows it reputation. He was never known to get excited, and he would have made a marvelous stock broker, but he makes more by lending money.

When they want money I'm the most

popular man on the floor; when they get

SIX MONTHS' SENTENCE.

Robert Goldman Sent to the Workhouse for Larceny.

Robert Goldman was sentenced to six months in the workhouse by Judge Alford of petit larceny. Goldman was formerly a that he should be convicted.

THE COURT RECORD.

CRIMINAL COURT. Fremont Alford, Judge.

The State of Indiana vs. Robert Goldman; filed general denial to defendant's specific of guilty of petit larceny. Fine \$1 and sen-The State of Indiana vs. Jennie Judd; profanity. Appeal from Smock, J. P. Tried

NEW SUITS. Clara B. Fink vs. John F. Fink; petition for divorce. Circuit Court. John W. Trotter vs. Charles H. Thurston; Anthony F. Kleinschmidt et al. vs. William Malin et al.; foreclosure of mecchanics' Ben. Superior Court, Room 2. Joseph Kernel vs. Henry Reichenmeyer;

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD. SUPREME COURT.

suit on note. Superior Court, Room 1.

-Minutes.-18484. Thomas Stewart et al. vs. Adam A shallow well or cistern would soon be | Meldrum & Anderson Company. Huntingply brief (2). General Coburn recalled a number of fire | 19504. Phebe Green et al. vs. John Starr

APPELLATE COURT.

-Minutes.-34.4. Western Union Telegraph Company | The Russian termination "witz" signifies ellant's supplemental brief (2). 3670. Isaac Russell vs. Margaret Bruce

3641. Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company vs. Robert R. Ditto. Ver- be introduced an indefinite number of times milion C. C. Appellant's reply brief (8). Wright et al. Steuben C. C. Appellees' and be, moreover, one of the longest words 3629. Cornelius M. Horner vs. Hugh laugh at a Welshman for his long list of Lowe. Cass C. C. Appellant's petition for ancestors with the connecting "aps."

leave to file reply brief. 4090. George Cheeseman vs. Julia Knapp. Vigo S. C. Praecipe. Notice. -New Case .-

4093. Henry Robson et al. vs. John E. Richey et al. Knox C. C. Record. Assignment of errors.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. F. T. Lee left for New York and Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. S. Van Arsdale and A. J. Miller have gone to Buffalo and New York city.

The old settlers of Marion county will hold their twentieth annual reunion at Broad Ripple on Thursday, Aug. 15. Mrs. Philip Rappaport and Mrs. Richard Lieber will leave for Germany next Thurson Wednesday evening.

A lawn fete will be given Tuesday evening by Alfarata degree team, D. of P., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles 1 rry, 1703 Fletcher avenue. sity, one of the ablest preachers of the

pit of the First Baptist Church to-day, both morning and evening.

Veteran Legion will meet at Gettysburg Oct. 5. The low rates will give many an opportunity to visit the great battlefield. Encampment No. 80, of this city, will select delegates next Tuesday evening. Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Butler are entertaining at their home, in Irvington, Prof. | C. W. McClure, superintendent of the public schools, of Germantown, O., and Mrs.

Y., and Mrs. Admire. FAMOUS ECHOES.

A Number of Remarkable Natural

Echoes in America. Pearson's Magazine.

In this country there are many wellknown buildings noted for their echoes, and of these perhaps none are more remarkable than the Tabernacle in Salt Lake city. When this hall is empty and quiet, the ring of a pin falling on the floor can be heard from all points, and even the feeble, rasping gether is perfectly audible from one end of . the building to the other.

A better known, but really less wonderful, example of audibility within a building is found in the National Hall of Statuary in | tinued for generations in the same home- | bills. Hence they, too, must make a great the Capitol at Washington. The phenomena | steads, place names would be given from manifested here, which are genuine and interesting enough, have been somewhat overstated. I have spent a long morning in this hall studying the matter critically, and, having obtained due permission, have questioned the various groups of visitors while being placed in chosen positions by the

The guides certainly make the most of their opportunities for impressing visitorsbut when a guide retreats to a distance to him with due caution, that his whisper is of the "stage whisper" sort, and calculated to carry with great distinctness under any conditions! The chief acoustical peculiarities of the chamber are clearly due to the fact that the roof, which is partly domed, is not symmetrical with respect to the floor, so that a complex reverberation is

Natural echoes unsurpassed in wonderful effect are not far to seek in America. Prob-In a stock market panic, or when call ably Irish Killarney itself does not hide away more striking echoes than lurk withthe famous Colorado canyon, and it would be rash to assert that these are quite the most wonderful to be found among the rocky retreats of the far West." Deep ravines being the recognized haunt of echoes, it may be taken for granted that

and any one journeying to the falls by this approach will be well rewarded by stopping the first train, on nearing the level crossing, blows its whistle. All the deep glen The musical chord blown so constantly by rallway engines often meets with a beautiful response from the surrounding country. This is very noticeable round the Lake of threading their way through the woodland

Many who visited Wadesboro, N. C., to observe the total eclipse of the sun from the observation station there last year, noticed that the organ-like piping of the trains, when some two miles distant in the place, without sensible break, to an echoing reply, drawn out in a prolonged strain, which slowly and softly died away, like the wild notes of some gigantic harp.

below. These effects are due to the near-

Capacity Never Overestimated.

Your Parisian never drinks with a desire

THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

CONFUSION INCIDENT TO THE EARLY FLOOD OF SIMILAR NAMES.

and he is at some pains to live up to the | The Vast Contribution from Trades and Callings-Places as Prolific Sources of Cognomens.

London Standard.

There is no very clear record of the time when surnames first came into regular use. No doubt the process was a very gradual one, and its epoch varied in different countries, but that they were general at a comparatively early period of the civilization of each nation needs no insisting on. To give but a single instance, in the year 1387 Christianity first became widespread in Poinsanity, but his own admission proved en were baptized at one time. To simplify plexions are made clear and pink. and expedite matters with so large a concourse, it became the custom of the officiating clergy to bestow the same name upon whole batches of people who came to be admitted into the church. At one baptism, for example, the name Peter was conferred upon all the men and Catherine upon all plea of insanity. Fried by court. Finding the women. On another occasion they

Great confusion must inevitably have a system of patronymics was the only es- | that manner cape from the difficulty. The origin of our word surname, formerly occasionally spelt foreclosure of chattel mortgage. Superior | sirname," is often supposed to be "sirename," and it was indeed only in the nature of things that the earliest kind of distinguishing second name should have reference to the parent. Our English Robinsons, Johnsons, Wilsons, and so forth are as common, ancient, and characteristic as the Scotch Mac's and the Irish O's, which mean the same thing. The Mac, it need scarcely be said, though often considered essentially Scotch, is common to the two nations, as witness the well-known dog-

> By Mac' and O', you'll always know But if they lack both O' and Mac'

No Irishmen are they. While "Mac" may be translated son, "O" is more properly grandson. The Norman equivalent is "Fitz," a corruption of "fils." the same word, as also the Polish "sky." With regard to the Welsh "ap," which also means son, matters stand rather differ-Marion C. C. Appellant's reply ently, for in this case "ap" is a separate nessed. word, and is not incorporated in the whole name except as a corruption; also it may in the same appellation, so that a Welsh William H. Maxwell vs. Henry surname can convey a complete genealogy n civilization. It is a common joke to

> TRIALS OF WELSHMEN. oreign to the principality and its ways, riding after dark near a ravine from which issued a cry for assistance from one who had fallen in.

"Who's there?" shouted the Englishman. Rees - ap - Evan - ap - Robin," came the re- | kick the foot rest.

"Lazy fellows! Half a dozen of you! Why can't you help each other out?" exclaimed the Englishman, ignorant of the fact that he was addressing but one man. The corruption of the "ap" has led to a number of common modifications of old day. They will be at home to their friends | Welsh names, as Price for ap-Rhys, Pritch- sews the edges of the cut together and ard for ap-Richard, Powell for ap-Howell; and many others-Probert, Probyn, Pugh, few days be well. Penry, as also (the "b" being similar to the Bevan, Barry, and the like. Another Rev. E. A. Hawley, of Chicago Univer- genitive case-has contributed many of our more pleasant. This is the way to our masscommonest surnames, as Jones, i. e., John's, age rooms. Baptist denomination, will occupy the pul- Harry's-Harris, Williams, Hughes, etc. The roots of our family names, as of our families themselves, have sprung from | The children in the neighborhood of Ash- | many nations and many tongues. There | moved the two lines that run from the land avenue and Twenty-third street will are well-nigh innumerable cases in Enggive a lawn fete for the benefit of the Fresh | land of surnames which point unmistakably Air Mission at the residence of Charles W. | to the foreign country, and frequently, too, Lauer, 2302 Ashland avenue, Friday night, actual neighborhood or town even, from which the family originally migrated, though no other kind of record may exist The National Encampment of the Union to prove that, in far-off time, they came from over the seas. Of the original Anglo-Saxon there are some few survivals. Some can be traced in the termination "ing, which among Teutonic people signified "offspring." Browning and Whiting in this way would mean the dark or fair children. Place names from Normandy and Brittany are very common, as might be supposed. D'Arcy, Nevill, Ferrers, Devereux, McClure and Rev. E. H. Admire, pastor of Warren, Percy, Marmion, Tankerville, St. Calvary Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Aubin, Lascelle, Morley-all these and original birthplaces. In others, through corruption of the word, the locality is not example, the name St. Maure, which, by process of time, has come to stand as Seymouf; Valoins, which we now know only as Vallance, etc. Some of our names, again, have a Netherland birthplace, as Gaunt, which was originally Ghent; St. Leger, and Brydges, which last is a corruption, in all probability, of Bruges.

IDENTIFIED BY PLACES. It needs no pointing out how easily place | to do. On that account the operators make names can become family names. To dis- a great deal of money. The surgeons, for instance, will make from \$50 to \$75 a week, sound produced by rubbing the hands to- tinguish an individual by the name of his and the masseurs and masseuses from \$20 home, birthplace or residence was a ready means of securing his identity. In rural districts and among a population that con- stenographers and clerks to make out their trivial features of locality, as Wood and Hill and Lane and Dale. In this connection country objects which have long ago become obsolete and forgotten. "Cowdray," guides to hear the marvelous reverberations for instance, in olden days signified a grove of hazel; "Garth" is old English for a yard, "Hithe" for a haven. "Garnett" for a granary, "Shaw" for a small wood. The common surname Head is really a place name, 'head" being a frequent term for a promon- and it is now the only place where some of tory or cape, as Beachy Head. The suffix "bee," as in Ashbee, Holmbee, is a survival of the Danish "by," a habitation. The name Dean is not from the church dignitary, but signifies a hollow or del! whence we get Dean Forest and Arden. Another word still in common use in certain parts of England for the same thing is 'bottom." Higginbottom thus means the dell where the "hicken" or mountain ash flourished. "Beckett" is a little brook, still alled a beck in the north; "boys" is the English corruption of "bols," a wood, 'Donne" means a down, "Holt" a grove and "Hurst" a copse. "Stead." of course, is a farmhouse and its surroundings. 'Lynne" is a pool, "Law" once meant a hill and "Horner" a corner. "Townsend" would signify "the town's end." "Brock" was the ild term for a badger-hence Broxbourne and other similar titles, while "gos," as in Gosford and other examples, merely re-It is needless to say that a vast majority

rived from trades and callings-Smith, and past enumerating. Here, too, we may trace dropped out. "Chaucer" and "Sutor" are space, where the sedge has been cut. to us now perfectly meaningless, but long ago they both signified a shoemaker. A 'Reader" thatched buildings with reeds or straw. A "Latimer" was a writer of Latin for legal and such like purposes. An "Arkwright" was the maker of the great meal chests, or "arks," which were "Tucker" was a fuller, "Lorimer" a saddler, "Launder" or "Lavender" a washerman, "Tupper" made tubs. "Jenner" was a joiner, "Barker" a tanner, "Dexter" a charwoman, "Banister" kept a bath. "Sanger" is but a corruption of singer or minstrel, "Bowcher" of butcher, "Milner" of miller, "Forster" of forester. A Chap-

the professional element, frequently give him secret instructions to bid up rates. In the boulevards for a drunken French- He can't say, of course, that the banks are man. He is still looking.

is not far removed from the once not uncommon Christian name Everard, while banked over the set sun, as often happens, even Stiggins can be quite safely referred to the northern "Stigand."

MEN MADE BEAUTIFUL.

They Have Their Wrinkles Smoothed Out and Their Noses Made Straight.

Philadelphia Record. It is well known that a new science has been born in the past few years, a science with the ugly and unscientific name of beauty building; but it is not well known that more men than women go in for this science, devoting many days and dollars to the process of having themselves made

And what is done to them in the process? Oh, a hundred things. Their wrinkles, for instance, are removed; their crooked, ugly noses are made straight; their hollow chests are developed; their thin hair is | Here is the coat-collar spring, which is strengthened; they are manicured and pedicured; their warts and moles are de- that this very useful device came very stroyed; their sunken cheeks are made near selling for a song. It had been patland, and great numbers of men and wom- | round and plump again; their muddy com-

How are these things done, and what is | practically lost interest in it. An enterthe cost? A tour of some of the beauty prising concern in Boston got onto the building plants, plus an interview or two with some of the main beauty builders, ton, I believe, at the time. The Boston

You go into an expensively-furnished suite of offices in a fashionable neighborhood, and a young lady rises from a desk to meet you. This young lady is the manager of the beauty building establishment, would all be Pauls and Margarets, and so and she will show you through it, and she the patent and did not attach much im-

been the result, and the rapid adoption of | be beautified?" The interviewer begins in answers. wealthy class?"

> 'Yes, usually,' "And are they married men, staid mar-"Oh, we don't ask them that." The young | tunes. It all goes to show how often we lady laughs and resumes: "Only a few are stumble over fortune in our daily grind." married. How can you tell, without asking, whether they are married or not? Surely

not by their appearance?' 'No; by the way they talk. Married men don't you know? They have a different way of talking from single men. And how, usually, do these men desire to be improved?" "In many ways, but usually they wish to have the lines and wrinkles taken out of their faces and to have their noses shaped." 'And those operations are difficult at

costs \$50. That is a simple operation. One is going on now. Would you like to see it?" "Very much. The young lady enters the operating room. She consults the surgeon. The surgeon consults the patient. There is, it seems, no objection to the operation being wit-

"It depends. An operation, as a rule

The patient is a man of forty, well built, n a suit of flannels. On a hook hang his Panama hat and his walking stick. He is seated in the operating chair, which resembles the chair of a dentist, and he looks pale and unhappy, while the operator is removing the transverse lines in his forehead that have come from too frequent ele-

vation of the eyebrows. "You see," says the operator, "the skin of the forehead has become loose. If it There is an old story of an Englishman, were drawn tight, very tight, these wrinkles could not be here, could they? Well, then, 'll tighten up the skin.' And with a razor the operator shaves bare a portion of the scalp, making a white.

transverse channel about five inches long and a half-inch wide, a little above the hair's line of demarkation with the fore-'Jenkins - ap - Griffith - ap - William - ap - head. The patient says "Ow!" and his feet All about the region of the white, bare channel the operator injects a local anaesthetic. Then he makes a cut with a gleaming knife across the channel and draws ip tight the skin of the forehead. At this tightening the forehead's lines disappear, the brow becomes quite smooth; at the place of the incision there is a half-inch margin of superfluous skin. The operator

bandages the triffing wound, which will in a "Sometimes," says the young lady man-ager, "massage will remove wrinkles and Welsh form of family name-that which lines, if they are not too deep. Their resimply puts the Christian name into the moval by massage takes longer but it is

In the massage room one man is having the crow's feet taken from the outer of his mouth. A third is having his thin hair massaged electrically, and holds an electrode in his hand, while the masseuse runs over his scalp a small round sponge, slightly charged. "We don't bring back hair to a bald head," says the young lady. We only stop hair from falling out. And here, because his eyebrows join, a man is having the superfluous hairs removed with an electric needle, and there another man is having a mole on the bridge of his nose destroyed in the same manner. Some women, the young lady says, are also being massaged-on the face and neck-to remove the lines, and on the arms full. And a very pretty blonde girl is havmany others can readily be referred to their | ing a half-dozen freckles taken from her nose, while an actress of some repute is undergoing the delicate operation that so easy to trace, though still there-as, for | causes, when one smiles, a a dimple to appear where before there was no dimple.

being treated. The young lady explains the operation that makes an ugly nose shapely, and she shows a volume of before and after photographs of persons whose hideous noses were transformed to things of beauty. It appears from these photographs that beauty builders can do what they claim they have, usually, branch offices in four or five cities, and it takes a half-dozen

deal of money. MOTH HUNTING BY NIGHT.

we can find a number of ancient words for A Pursuit That Is Much Enjoyed by

the Ardent Naturalist.

Pearson's Magazine. The glorious Wicken Sedge Fen in Cam-bridgeshire—the only bit of "wild" Fen left in England-has for ages past been the happy hunting ground of the entomologist, the rarest insects find an English home. Night work amongst the moths requires certain amount of courage in the man who undertakes it alone, for though when sport is brisk the excitement tends to keep up one's spirit yet, when no moths are flying, the entomologist, standing out in the darkness of the wide fen, is apt to feel the meliness of so vast and weird a space. A successful night's work entails a good deal of trouble. Towards sunset the mothcatcher will start for the Fen wheeling a barrow heavily laden with such articles as he may require. These include a stout wooden box (inside which is carried a big lamp measuring about eighteen inches high, twelve inches wide and ten inches deep, a 'killing" bottle of cyanide and a number of pill boxes of various sizes); three eight feet poles; a white sheet some ten feet long by five feet wide; a pot of molasses (called 'sugar" by the moth-catcher), a lantern, a moth-trap, and the indispensable net. He makes his way somewhat laboriously of English surnames, among which are to paths which he picks out as though they over the marshy ground, along narrow be numbered our very commonest, are de- had been clearly defined, though to the stranger there would appear to be nothing Baker, and Turner, and Taylor, and others to distinguish them from the marshy soil on either side. After a walk of about tifancient words which have since completely teen minutes he arrives at a nice open Quickly fixing in the ground two of the long poles, the moth hunter stretches out 'Pilcher' formerly made great coats, a the big white sheet between them. Ten feet or so away he fixes his lamp on the third pole, so that the light will fall full on the sheet. Conveniently near he arranges a number of the pill boxes, the lantern and the "killing" bottle, and hangs the moth formerly essential pieces of household fur- trap on an adjacent tree to take its share of the night's spoil. This moth trap, though regarded as of secondary importance, is a very ingenious contrivance, so designed that when the moths, attracted by a light inside, once enter, they cannot escape. After the trap has been "set" a third snare for the moths is prepared, the sinewy, young branches of the low sallow shrubs man was a merchant. The ancestors of which grow profusely hereabouts being the Colemans and Woodyers sold those in- twisted and tied together in knotty bunches, dispensable commodities in former genera- which are liberally smeared with treacle with a dash of rum in it. This "sugar" is Wagners were waggoners and Naylors | certainly not very appetizing in appearance, made nails. A "Kemp" was once a term | especially as a pot full is made to last a for a soldier; a "Vavasour" held rank be- considerable time, but it is quite good tween a knight and a baron. Certain old- enough for the moths. When it is suffashioned Christian names or quaint cor- ficiently dark for the moths to fly the ruptions of them have given rise to patro- big lamp is lit, and its strong light is nymics which at first sight might appear | thrown upon the sheet, so that it is easy

be a hot, dry night, with heavy clouds particularly in July, the moth catcher will have a very warm time of it. The perspiration will soon be streaming down his back, his pipe will grow hot between his teeth, and it will enly be kept there to repel the attacks of the flies and gnats which will soon be singing and buzzing in his eyes and ears. On most nights the fun is all over by 12 o'clock, but on a good night it will last until 1 or 2 o'clock, and in the early part of June the moth catcher will sometimes wait for the sun, and then stalk about to catch a beautiful little Geometer called Hyria auroraria, which is itself the color

A Valuable Patent.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

of the rising sun, and only files from

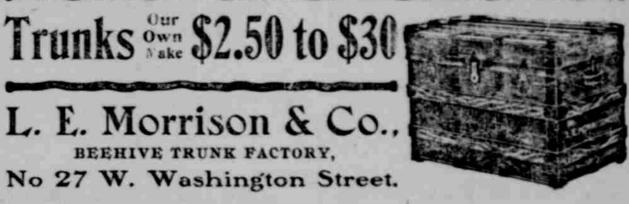
"It is a curious thing how quickly a small thing is sometimes converted into a fortune," said a gentleman who deals in novelties, "and I have in mind one very simple device which for a while was regarded as being altogether worthless. now so universally used. I remember a few years ago, when I was in the East, ented, but the right had remained in the Patent Office at Washington for several years, and the man who designed it had thing and wanted to put it on the market. The owner of the patent was in Washingconcern sent a man to see him. He was instructed to offer the owner as much as \$200 for the patent right, but no more. had about agreed to accept it. In fact, he seemed to be indifferent to the worth of will answer any question that you may portance to it. The bargain was to be closed the next day after the first conver-"Do many men come here to be-an-to sation. But in the meantime some other for flats are respectfully invited to call, concern had discovered that the coat-collar spring might have a good outcome. 'More men than women," the young lady | was a wealthy concern. On the day the deal was to be closed for the Boston firm "They are men of what class-of the a second offer was made, and the man go \$75,000 for his rights, with royalty privilege. Since that time the spring has been put on the market in every civilized country in the world and has yielded several for-

Trolley Line Incorporated. COLUMBUS, O., July 20.-The Cleveland and South Lorain Traction Company, of Cleveland, was incorporated to-day with \$500,000 capital stock by Charles W. Wells. James H. Burke, Edwin H. Richards, Henry A. Beckerman and Frank W. Nowak. They propose an electric railway from Lakewood hamlet to Lorain, passing through Cuyahoga and Lorain counties.

Suit Cases

\$1.10 to \$25.00

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.....Furnished Flats On Exhibition....

THE Marion Trust Co. presents to the public, as completed and ready for occupancy, the Arlington; the new flat building of Mr. Jujius Matzke, situated on North St., between Alabama and New Jersey Streets and consisting of twelve house-keeping flats of four and five rooms each; in addition to bathrooms, private balls, ample closets, pantries and individual storerooms. It is the latest of many designed by Mr. C. A. Wallingford and has been pronounced as the most perfect as to convicuce and beauty. The architect has selected and placed complete furnishings for one flat in order that visitors may get a better idea of the space the various articles occupy and the finished appearance of the flats. The New York Store has provided everything the architect requested. The build-

ing, atready two-thirds occupied, is now open to the public day and evening, and those looking

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A REAL GEM

"Doggie's Lesson"

Fifth of the SUNDAY JOURNAL'S series. A captivating study in child life reproduced by color photography. Lovers of the beautiful in art may own this valuable picture by procuring a copy of next Sunday's Journal



"DOGGIE'S LESSON."

HE quirks and pranks of the little folks have an inherent charm and have furnished many of the happiest themes for pictorial art, and rarely has artist given the public a truer and more graceful rendering of child life than in 'Doggie's Lesson." A little girl, clad in blue and white, sits on a richly upholstered chair before a piano, and holding her pet dog beside her, forces the pretty little animal to thump noise, if not music, from the instrument. The child looks mischievously toward the speciator as if half expecting interruption in her pastime, and the pet, though scarcely rebellious, looks in the same direction, as though he would rather welcome relief from his enforced lesson. It is a pleasing conceit, executed in a way to provoke admiration. The two little figures are perfectly delineated and are the embodiment of a sentiment of which the world never grows tired. The composition is perfect in every detail, and the rich subdued color scheme constituting a background for the prankful little miss and her victim is successfully carried out. The color photography reproduction is in nowise inferior to the original. There is nothing ornate in this setting, nothing to detract from the charm of the picture; but print, mat and frame form just such a delicate combination as one might wish for a subject so replete with simplicity and rougish enterprise. The finished picture has in itself all the elements of popularity.

This beautiful picture in colors and mounted on a mat will be given free with the Sunday Journal, July 28, 190100

Arrangements have been made with L. S. AYRES & CO., PETTIS DRY GOODS CO., 3 M. POUDER, THE H. LIEBER CO., and W. H. ROLL'S SONS to frame these pictures at special rates. Samples, ready framed in different styles, will be displayed each week in the windows of these stores. The picture can only be obtained

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